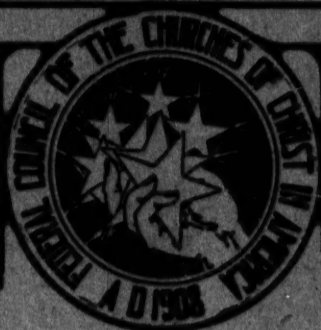


BI-MONTHLY ISSUE FOR JUNE-JULY

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FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

Vol. 4 No. 4



June-July, 1921

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Building from the Bottom Up

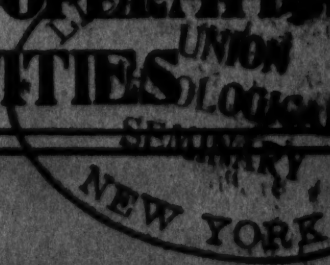
"It becomes increasingly clear that the success of the co-operative movement depends most of all upon the churches of the local communities."

Increasing Co-operation in Christian Education

Expressing International Brotherhood

What Japanese Are Thinking About America

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**



JUL 18 1921

The Churches and the Community

ONE of the objects for which the Federal Council was organized, as stated in its constitution, was to assist in the forming of councils, similar in plan and purpose, in local communities throughout the country. As a result of gradual but steady growth during the last few years, there are now such Councils or Federations of Churches employing executive secretaries in forty-five cities, in one county and in six states. Scores of federations having volunteer leaders are not included in this list. Fewer than a dozen of the large cities remain unorganized.

As many of these Councils and Federations have had upwards of ten years of active life, certain fundamental principles have become well established. Primary among them is the principle that *it is the churches themselves, not merely a voluntary group of pastors or other individuals, who are to be responsible for the united action.* In the words of the Pittsburgh Conference of 1917:

"By a federation of Churches is meant the Churches themselves as churches, consulting and cooperating officially, through accredited delegates, for all accepted common tasks."

The churches are constantly supplying forces and resources for a host of community agencies engaged in commendable undertakings. These agencies are justly praised, but sometimes to the disparagement of the Churches, for the service which the Church has indirectly rendered. That the churches may maintain their proper place in the thinking of the community, and so be able to furnish the necessary forces, they must be so related to one another as to be able themselves to render, both in their own name and through other agencies, the most effective service to the community.

A second underlying principle is that of *local autonomy.* The Churches of a community forming an organization to make cooperation effective constitute the

sole authority as to form, personnel, name of organization, and program. This range of freedom and adaptation to local conditions accounts in a measure for the variety of names to be found, though the one that is most in favor in new organizations is "Council of Churches." More important, it accounts also for the splendid variety in the programs of action.

In the third place, in initiating a Council of Churches the principle of *cooperation with other community agencies, not duplication,* prevails. When, for example, there is a strong agency giving wise attention to religious education, the effort is made to establish mutually satisfactory relations with it and to regard it as the Department of Religious Education of the Council of Churches.

At present in most communities there is confusion in religious organization. This can be overcome under a Council of Churches as a common organization for cooperative effort with many functions.

The Council of Churches, then, is not "another organization" but the coordination of those already existing. It simplifies the approach of the Churches to the community and of the community to the Churches. "I am going to have a federation of Churches in this city as a matter of self-protection," said a prominent pastor who moved from a city with a strong federation to one having none. He found it too time-consuming a method to have to create a new committee every time some common task needed consideration.

The most important recent development, and one which gives promise of greatly increased strength, is the active participation of women in these local councils.

Does not the accumulating experience of the last ten years make it clear that any community having two or more churches will be better served where the above principles are applied, than they can be served when the churches act in isolation?

R. B. G.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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VOL. 4

JUNE-JULY, 1921

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Building from the Bottom Up

BY ORLO J. PRICE

Secretary, Rochester, N. Y., Federation of Churches

EVERY year it becomes more clear that the success of the cooperative movement depends most of all upon the attitude and work of the Churches of the local communities. This fact gives special significance to a new kind of summer school which has just been held in New York.

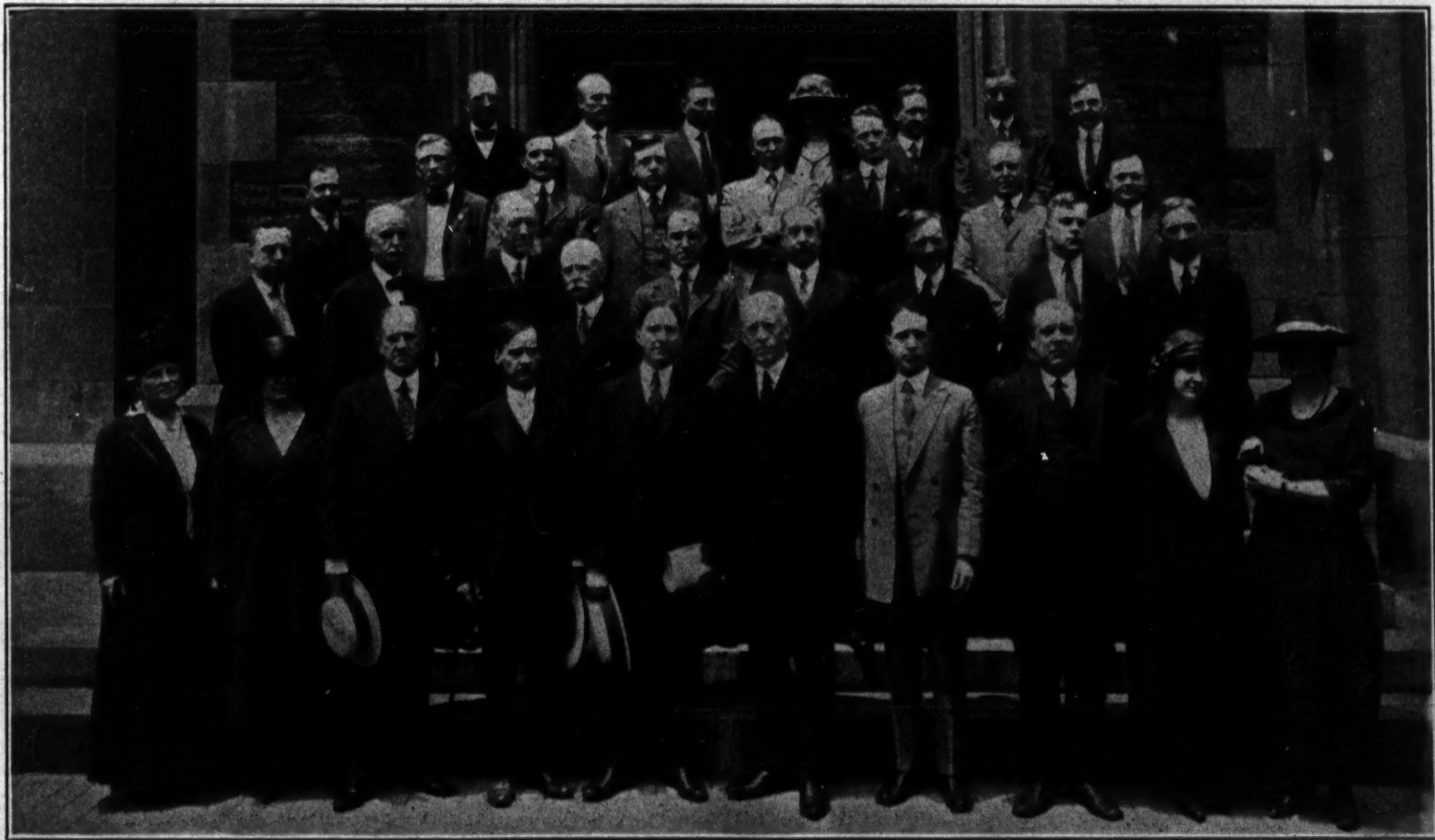
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Of the more than half a hundred employed Executive Secretaries of State, County and City Federations, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, thirty-five attended a week's

conference in New York, June 6-10. During this time the Secretaries were guests of the Union Theological Seminary and greatly enjoyed life in the classic quadrangle.

This week was the first attempt at a "school" for Executive Secretaries. It is safe to predict that it will not be the last. Dr. Roy B. Guild fathered and guided the work of the entire week and made possible a rich experience for all who were able to attend.

Certain things concerning the movement for local federation became clear as the days proceeded. In the first place the past year has been a difficult one for federations, but prac-



GROUP OF FEDERATION SECRETARIES AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL

tically every one has come through unimpaired. Secondly, the "turn-over" in personnel still goes on, but with some signs of greater permanency in office. Thirdly, a certain type of personnel in the Secretaryship is being developed,—or rather discovered,—that can successfully carry out a Federation program. Fourthly, the standardization of forms and methods has not yet gone so far, but that there still remains abundant room for individuality and originality. Fifthly, it is increasingly apparent that federations require for the secretaryship men of large vision, real courage, and spiritual and intellectual leadership. Finally, a deepening confidence was expressed in the rightness of this method of developing local federations or councils as the path of advance in attaining a United Protestantism adequate to cope with its challenging responsibilities.

Papers prepared with great care by eight different Secretaries on as many of the problems that vitally affect Federation Work were presented, and followed by discussions. Some of the matters before the conference were Religious Education, with special emphasis on Week-Day Instruction; Religious Publicity; Office Administration; the local Church in the Federation; and cooperation with other organizations.

Special lecturers brought messages of interest and inspiration. Dr. Robert E. Speer evaluated the present day efforts toward a larger Christian unity, and gave a new insight into the enlarging measure of united purpose and action. Prof. William Adams Brown's analysis of the obstacles to Christian unity led to the obvious conclusion that there is need to bring the enterprises of cooperation into contact with the common life interests of the ordinary Christian. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin made clear the duty of the Church, while not taking sides with classes as such in the industrial conflict, to sympathize with the unrest of the day and to spiritualize it, proclaiming the faith on which alone a better social order can be built, and seeking to apply explicitly the spirit of Jesus to the industrial situation. Pres. A. C. McGiffert discussed the almost revolutionary significance of the modern scientific spirit and the new social emphasis.

Mr. George W. Coleman's explanation of the genius of the open forum as a new instrument of democracy sent the Secretaries home feeling that a new opportunity lay just at hand. Dr. Thomas S. Young of Philadelphia laid heavily upon the Federations the responsibility for

studying the whole problem of Religious Education and giving guidance to the movements for Daily Vacation Bible Schools and Week Day Religious Instruction.

The Secretaries were guests of the Commission on Councils of Churches at its annual banquet on June 10. A fitting climax to a great five days were the words of the Chairman, Fred B. Smith, in describing his experiences on his recent European trip, and the conclusions he drew as to the supreme duty of the Churches to unite for international brotherhood.

FORMING A COUNCIL IN KANSAS CITY

"Forming a Council of Churches in Kansas City" is the title of a fine article in *The Christian Work* for June 11, by Joseph Myers, Jr., a pastor of that city, describing the steps which have led to the organization of a new council there. Special tribute is paid to Dr. Guild for his wise methods of building on local leadership. The interest of the city at large in this project of the Churches is illustrated by editorials in the *Kansas City Star*, one of which reads in part as follows:

"Church people make up the biggest class of the population in practically every city and community. But the tremendous power latent in the Churches somehow finds inadequate expression. . . . The Churches themselves, particularly in the last two or three years, have realized that the power that resides in their organizations is not sufficiently transfused into the communities. So they have acted in the formation of councils and concerted movements that appear to be full of promise.

"Now the proposition of forming an effective council is before a committee representing a large number of Kansas City Churches. The idea is simply the co-ordination of the existing religious forces for increased efficiency. In Detroit, Cleveland and other large cities, church councils of this character have been in effective operation for some time. The churches in those cities, it is declared, are coming to be recognized as a powerful moral force and a most valuable asset to the communities. Instead of a church member acting singly, or just one congregation or probably only a portion of it, there is the concerted action of thousands of church people, representing many different organizations."

Churches to Consider Race Relations

THE recent disclosures in Georgia concerning Negro peonage, the reported activities of the Ku-Klux-Klan and the riot at Tulsa all give unusual timeliness to the creation of the Federal Council's new Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations. The first meeting of the Commission, under the Chairmanship of John J. Eagan, of Atlanta, is to be held in Washington on July 12.

A group of representative Christian leaders of both races has been asked to serve on the new Commission. At the coming meeting in Washington careful consideration is to be given to the question as to what can be done by the Churches to make their influence more effective in bringing about a greater spirit of brotherhood between the white and the colored people in our country.

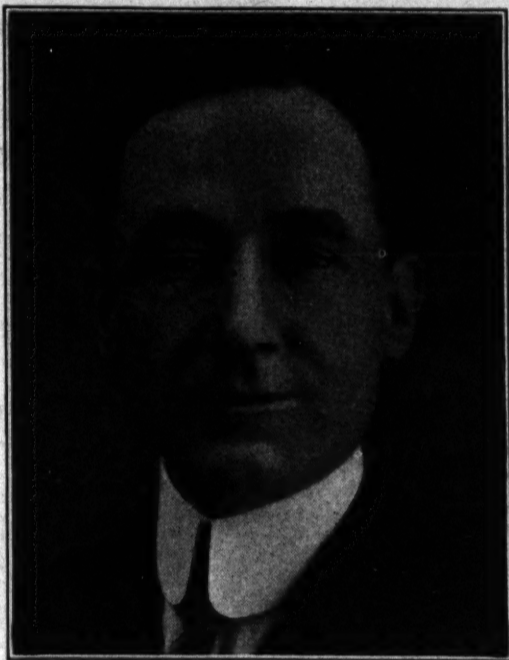
It is a source of gratification to all who are concerned with the responsibility of the Churches for bettering racial relations that Mr. Eagan has consented to serve as the head of the Commission. As Chairman for several years of the Christian Council of Atlanta, one of the strongest of the local councils of churches, he has had valuable experience in interdenominational work, and is trained to think in terms of the whole Church. As Chairman also during the past two years of the voluntary organization known as "The Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation," which has brought leading negroes and whites together in joint endeavors in a large number of Southern cities to secure fairer opportunities for the negro and to improve inter-racial good-will, his sympathetic understanding of the difficult problems which the Federal Council's new commission will face, are an asset of immeasurable value.

A vice-chairman, to be chosen from the negro members of the commission, will be designated at the coming meeting.

"Christian Unity: Its Principles and Possibilities," the latest report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, is receiving generous commendation. Rt. Rev. Thomas F.

Gailor writes: "I have read the book with great interest, and am ready to commend it as the most complete and informing volume on the subject that I have seen." Prof. Williston Walker writes in the "Yale Divinity News" that "the work is indispensable to any who wish to understand the origin, existing conditions and the outlook of the important movements toward Church unity in the United States and abroad."

"The Congregationalist" remarks that "it is one of the sanest, most comprehensive and most practical books on Christian unity that we have seen." "Zion's Herald" comments that "it is marked by the courageous thinking and clear, accurate statement which have made the other reports of the Committee noteworthy."



JOHN J. EAGAN
Chairman of Commission on Negro
Churches and Race Relations

The question of present conditions in Haiti under the military occupation of that island is being carefully considered by the Federal Council. As a result of a conference with the Secretary of the Navy the Council is asking the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions

whether they would care to join in a joint deputation to study the responsibility of the churches in Haiti.

Mr. Clarence L. Burnet, formerly Financial Secretary for the Federal Council, concluded his services on July 1.

Mr. Johnson, representing the Commission on the Church and Social Service, is attending the National Conference on Social Work at Milwaukee, Wis., as this issue of THE BULLETIN goes to press. This Conference brings together representatives of practically all the social agencies of the country annually for a consideration of their common problems.

Here and There in the Federal Council

IN addition to the activities chronicled in the other columns of *THE BULLETIN*, many things of interest in the Council's work are happening, of which only the barest record can be made. This column aims to present a few of them in the briefest compass possible.

Dr. Tippy, the Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, is spending several weeks in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast in the interest of helping the churches in various communities in dealing with social issues. His itinerary has included a week's conference at the Urban Summer School for Ministers at Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, conferences on the relation of the Church to industrial questions at Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., and the National Council of the Congregational Churches at Los Angeles, Cal.

Paterson, N. J., is now approaching the completion of the organization of its new Federation of Churches. At a banquet at which twenty-nine congregations were represented, steps were taken to provide for the raising of the budget. Dr. Guild, the Secretary of the Commission on Councils of Churches, has been giving special assistance to Paterson.

The report of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook on "The Church and Industrial Reconstruction" is being used as a regular course of study at the summer conferences of the Young Women's Christian Association. The leaders' course in this subject at the Student Conference at Silver Bay, N. Y., was led by Mr. Cavert. Dr. Gulick, the Secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good-will, was one of the leading speakers at this Conference, presenting the Christian conception of racial relations and the responsibility of the Church for developing Christian policies toward the Orient.

The sermon by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, at the First Presbyterian Church in New York, on "Progressive Christianity," vigorously supporting the industrial programs of the Federal Council and the Y. W. C. A., has probably been more widely discussed than any other recent sermon. It was the subject of editorials in both the "New York Evening Post" and the "New York Evening World."

One of the leading pastors of Detroit, in describing a most remarkable accession to his church during the past year, writes:

"This result is absolutely due to my hearing Dr. Goodell and getting a new conception of an Evangelistic ministry. Since he came I have not failed to 'draw the net' morning or night or even at Prayer meeting. As a result he and I have led the city of Detroit in soul winning."

Recently Dr. Goodell has been spending much time in presenting the importance of community evangelism. In addition to his addresses in connection with denominational assemblies he has given a series of addresses at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., at the Memphis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a training school of ministers and Sunday school workers for the state of South Carolina.

That there is an increasing interest on the part of several of the theological seminaries in presenting to their students the developments in the field of Christian unity is illustrated by the action of the Union Theological Seminary in New York in introducing for the first time, during the last semester, a course on Interdenominational Movements. It was given two hours a week for regular credit and included lectures upon the historical background and the various concrete forms in which the movement for co-operation and unity is now expressing itself. Representatives of the various interdenominational movements were invited to lead the discussion concerning their particular field. Dr. Guild and Mr. Cavert presented the work of the Federal Council.

The Sacramento (California) Church Federation has issued a significant statement concerning increase in Protestant church membership in that city during the year ending Easter, 1921. It shows that the membership of the churches has increased at least 2.99 times more rapidly than the city's population. The Secretary of the Federation, Rev. M. F. Harbaugh, writes:

"The tide of Sacramento's Protestantism had reached almost its lowest ebb when in 1914 the Sacramento Church Federation was organized. We remembered then the fable of the dying father, who called his nine sons together and showed them how a single stick was easily snapped, while a bundle of nine defied the strength of his most vigorous son."

Industrial Program of Churches Commended

INCREASING support of the right and duty of the Churches to apply the social teachings of the Christian Gospel to industrial problems has come within the last few weeks. Not only ministers, but employers are stoutly defending the program of the Churches in this field.

EMPLOYERS SPEAK FOR FEDERAL COUNCIL

The last issue of the *BULLETIN* made reference to a collective statement which was being signed by a group of employers who are convinced that the Church has a great contribution to make in bringing about better industrial relations and who warmly commend the policy of the Federal Council. Their statement is as follows:

"We have given careful consideration to the industrial policy of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and we are clear in the following conclusions:

- "1. The present critical situation in industry requires for its relief a new spirit of good-will and fair dealing, guided by Christian principles. The united influence of the churches is therefore needed and to be welcomed in the industrial field.
- "2. The general policy of the Federal Council and its Social Service Commission has been and is such as will commend itself to employers who are seeking good relationships and good-will in industry. There would be differences of opinion as to details, such as are incident to any serious undertaking. We note a concern for the worker and his family which we ought to expect of followers of Jesus, and also of progressive employers.
- "We commend especially the present plans for conferences in industrial centers between employers, employees, ministers and public officials. All that these plans require in order to be approved is to be understood. They are constructive, sound, and of large potential value for industrial peace.
- "3. The attacks made upon the Council and its officers in various journals are, in our judgment, either based upon misinformations, or unjust, misleading, often absurd and in many cases ab-

solutely false in their statements. We believe that the employers who have accepted them have been seriously misled.

- "4. We especially deplore any financial boycott of the church bodies as unethical and highly inexpedient. The United States needs the Church in these days; and the Church it needs is not one that is timid and colorless, but one that, while judicious, is aggressive and courageous.

The signers of the above statement, remarkable as coming from well-known employers, include the following:

- R. J. Caldwell, Chairman of the Board, Connecticut Mills Co., Inc., New York.
- Henry Dennison, President Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
- Ernest G. Draper, President American Creosoting Co., New York.
- Morris E. Leeds, President Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia.
- Chas. R. Saul, President Columbia Storage Warehouses, New York.
- E. L. Shuey, Manufacturer, Dayton, O.
- John J. Eagan, Chairman of the Board, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Atlanta, Ga.
- Harold A. Hatch, of the firm of Deering-Milliken Co., New York.

PITTSBURGH MINISTERS DEFEND FREEDOM OF PULPIT

A noteworthy defense of the freedom of the pulpit to apply the Gospel to industrial and economic issues was made on June 6th, by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Ministerial Union, replying to the ill-advised attempts of the Employers' Association of that city to curtail the funds of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Federal Council because they do not confine themselves to the "zone of agreement" as defined by the Pittsburgh Association. The ringing reply of the Pittsburgh ministers is as follows:

"Whereas, the Secretary of the Pittsburgh Employers' Association has issued a series of communications with the purpose of dissuading men from furnishing financial support to certain Christian organizations because they have not limited their message to a so-called "neutral zone," prescribed by those whom said Secretary represents; and

"Whereas, this involves as a principle and as a purpose the dictation to religious bodies as to what fields of thought and human service they may enter; and as to what constitutes the Gospel of the Kingdom; and

"Whereas, the church through all its history, whenever true to its mission, has zealously guarded its absolute freedom to proclaim the full Gospel of Jesus Christ without dictation from any outside parties or any external authority; and

"Whereas, the said organization represents itself as speaking for the employing group,—an assumption which we are convinced is contrary to fact, particularly in relation to many high-type Christian employers; and

"Whereas, we fully recognize that in the industrial and economic fields, there is room for a proper diversity of opinion, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the Pittsburgh Ministerial Union, resent this attempt of a commercial organization to prescribe limits within which alone the church and other religious organizations may move; that we reaffirm the historic right and duty of the church to proclaim the whole truth in Christ as revealed in the Scriptures and as applied under the Holy Spirit to every relationship in life; that we deny to any political, commercial, industrial, or any other group or agency the right to set any restrictions on the freedom of the Christian Church or its agencies to apply the spirit and standards of the Kingdom of God to the whole of life; that we declare it our solemn duty and purpose to defend this liberty of the Gospel."

DR. CROSSFIELD ASSUMES DUTIES

On June 11, Dr. R. H. Crossfield, for the past thirteen years President of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, concluded his administration, and entered upon his duties as Secretary of Finance of the Federal Council. During President Crossfield's administration the teaching staff of the college was doubled, academic standards raised, a number of new buildings acquired, and the endowment more than doubled. The friends of the cooperative movement greet Dr. Crossfield's coming as the omen of a better day in the development of its financial resources. His administrative experience will be an asset of great significance.

FEDERAL COUNCIL WEEK AT CHAUTAUQUA

It has been the custom of the management of Chautauqua to conclude its formal Summer Program with a week particularly devoted to the work of the ministry and the Church. This year the special feature of this week, August 20th to 27th, is the interpretation of the various cooperative activities of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

On Saturday, August 20th, at 4:00 P. M. will be held the opening conference on Cooperative Christianity, conducted by Dr. H. L. Willett of Chicago. Dr. Willett will also take the Bible Study for adults on Sunday morning and preach the morning sermon in the auditorium at 10:45. Monday will be featured as Christian Education Day, and three representatives of the Federal Council will be present, Dr. Willett, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland and Dr. B. S. Winchester. The platform meeting of the conference will be conducted by Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Winchester at 10:00 A.M., and at 2:00 P.M. the platform address will be given by Dr. Willett on "The Youth of the Twentieth Century." On Tuesday the work of the local Church Councils and Federations will be featured, Dr. Roy B. Guild conducting the conference at 10:00 A.M. and delivering the address at 2:15 P.M. on "New Programs of Church Cooperation." Wednesday will be devoted to the theme of Cooperative Evangelism. Dr. C. L. Goodell, Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism, will speak at 10:00 A.M. on "The Evangel of Today." Thursday will be devoted to the consideration of the Church and Social Service. Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary, will speak at 10:00 A.M. and conduct a conference following. Friday is set apart for the subject of Christian Internationalism. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick will deliver an address at 10:00 A.M. on "Japan, a Menace or a Challenge?" and will conduct a conference following.

DEATH OF MR. MOSES

All who have been in touch with the Council during the last few years will be deeply grieved to hear of the sudden death of Rev. Jasper T. Moses, on June 8th in Mexico as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Moses resigned his position in connection with the Publicity Department of the Federal Council the first of last March to assume important responsibilities in Mexico City for the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

Churches Unite for Disarmament

SELDOM has there been a finer illustration of the potential power of the Church as a moral force in the national life than in the recent appeal for disarmament. The action of the Federal Council, re-enforced by that of several denominational assemblies, the National Catholic Welfare Council, and the Association of Jewish Rabbis, acting together through the Church Peace Union, revealed unmistakably what it is possible for the religious forces to accomplish in influencing public sentiment when effective ways of expressing their common conviction has been found.

"DISARMAMENT SUNDAY"

June fifth had been designated as a special Sunday on which the clergy of the country were urged to preach upon the application of the Gospel to international relations and to appeal for the United States to take the initiative in bringing about some concerted plan for the reduction of armaments. The religious press took up the issue and published a host of editorials endorsing the movement. The daily press commented on it widely and carried many editorials on the significance of the action which the Churches were taking. As a result the observance of the day surpassed even what had been anticipated. Clippings from the press of the country show that everywhere the message was sounded in an effective way.

THE COUNCIL'S APPEAL

The first definite step looking toward this concerted movement on the part of the Churches was taken by the Federal Council at its Quadrennial Meeting in Boston last December, when resolutions expressing their concern were adopted. The subsequent appeal, formally approved by the Administrative Committee of the Council at its April meeting, was as follows:

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, after patient and prayerful consideration on the part of its Administrative Committee, of all the national and world interests involved, and upon consultation with representative men and women in the churches and in positions of responsibility in our national life, urges that the pastors at this important moment, when our whole Christian civilization is at stake, present earnestly to their people, the following considerations:

1. "That our own Government should take the initiative in inviting an international conference to confer upon the question of armaments, to which there is abundant reason to believe a response would result.
2. "That the constituent bodies of the Federal Council and all Christian communions, at their assemblies, conferences and meetings of Executive Boards, should take action urging our Government to undertake this high mission."

"Sunday, June 5, 1921, has been suggested as a date when so far as may be possible there be simultaneous presentations in our churches throughout the nation of this momentous question, which is so vital to the advance of the Christian Gospel throughout the world."

PETITION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

In sending out the appeal the Church Peace Union arranged also for a petition to the President and Congress, to be signed personally by the clergy, urging them to take the lead in calling an international conference to consider the question of disarmament. More than twenty thousand ministers responded. This petition was presented to President Harding on June 22, by a Committee of which Bishop William F. McDowell, Chairman of the Washington Office of the Federal Council, was Chairman. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton was the spokesman for the deputation. The President gave a most sympathetic hearing and expressed genuine interest in the action of the Churches, commenting upon the significance of the fact that the religious forces of the country were so united upon the question.

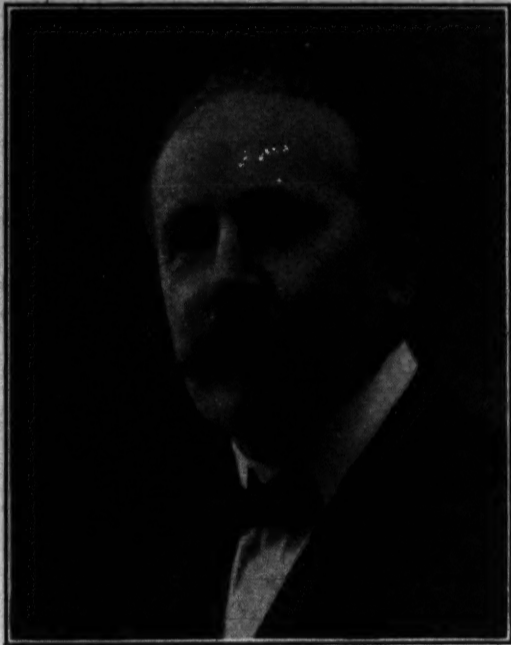
It is gratifying and encouraging to read, just as *THE BULLETIN* goes to press, that the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the approval of the President, have passed the amendment to the naval appropriation bill, by a virtually unanimous vote, calling for a conference of the nations upon this momentous question.

We recommend to all who are interested in Christian co-operation and unity a luminous article by Professor William Adams Brown in the June issue of *The Constructive Quarterly* clarifying the meaning of common terms.

Expressing International Brotherhood

"NAKED—AND YE CLOTHED ME"

The appalling dearth of clothing throughout Central and Eastern Europe has led the American Friends Service Committee and the American Red Cross to unite in a thorough-going, nation-wide campaign for new or second-hand



M. HENRI QUEX
Director of the McAll Mission in Paris

clothes. Rates of exchange which make the price of clothing in these countries from thirty-five to two hundred and fifty times what they were before the war, render purchase impossible. It is reported that in Russia and Austria

babies in hospitals have to be wrapped in newspapers, thousands of children have only one garment and many have to stay in bed in cold weather for lack of clothes.

In order to be of largest use, collections should be made without delay so as to make it possible for a large proportion of the goods to reach Europe by September, and so to care for literally millions of people who are dependent upon these contributions for protection from next winter's cold.

To the churches across the centuries comes the echo of a voice saying: "I was naked and ye clothed me." Few, if any, more urgent appeals for relief are before Christian people at the present time. Will not the churches in various communities take the lead in organizing local drives for the collection of serviceable clothing? They should be sent either to the warehouse of the American Friends Service Committee, 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, or the Red Cross warehouse, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

CHINA FAMINE FUND COMPLETED

A total of nearly \$7,000,000 from America for the China Famine was announced by the

Committee for the China Famine Fund when it discontinued its campaign last month. A large part of it came from the Churches. The Federal Council, through its president, Dr. Speer, has exerted its influence strongly in support of the movement. The Committee announces that it "considers itself a temporary body and will leave to the Foreign Missionary Boards and to other permanent agencies which have contributed so largely to the success of the campaign the solution of these post-famine problems including famine prevention, caring for orphans and aiding the people to return to their villages and farms and to restore their homes."

HUNGARY EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

The Federal Council, as one of the participating organizations in the Siberian War Prisoners Repatriation Fund, is in receipt of a letter from the Hungarian Royal Ministry of National Defence under date of April 26, expressing deep appreciation for the service rendered. The quiet but effective work carried on through this combined effort in bringing home thousands of former prisoners of war, is too little known. The letter says in part:

"To rescue and to repatriate our compatriots, those Hungarian prisoners of war who were suffering in Siberian captivity, has been connected with such immense financial difficulties for the Hungarian state, that it would have been utterly impossible to overcome them by its own strength.

"I beg to accept in the name of my Government the expression of my sincerest thanks for all your efforts."

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED IN PARIS CHURCH

In accordance with authorization from the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, pastor of the American Church in Paris, represented the Council at Memorial Day observances in Paris. A special service was held at the American Church, followed by participation in the procession to the Arc de Triomphe. Pastor André Monod, Secretary of the Comité d'Union Protestante, writes concerning this occasion:

"It was a grand scene to see; the American troops when marching past created quite a sensation, as if they were coming

again. The tribute from America (by Ambassador Wallace) to our unknown soldier was very heartily received. It was a splendid opportunity to express the warmer feeling towards Americans, which is so distinctly prevailing. . . . All over the country Memorial Day has been observed with even more zeal and a deeper feeling than it was last year."

THE OPIUM QUESTION

"The Committee on the Traffic in Opium," appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, held its first session at Geneva, May 2 to 6. Beside the seven members of the Committee officially representing Holland, Great Britain, France, India, Japan, China, Portugal and Siam, Sir John Jordan, for many years British Minister at Peking, and Mrs. Hamilton Wright of the United States, who was with her husband—one of the most remarkable protagonists in the campaign against opium,—took part, as experts in the debate.

The report of the Committee was to be presented to the Council by Hon. Wellington Koo at its meeting beginning June 17. As the result of a conference with Mrs. Wright by Dr. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, the following cablegram was sent to both Hon. Wellington Koo and Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the Council of the League:

"FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA URGES COUNCIL LEAGUE OF NATIONS TAKE ANY NECESSARY ACTION EFFECTIVELY LIMIT INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND ALL DERIVATIVES TO MEDICINAL PURPOSES EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN CHURCHES HAVE URGED AND WILL CONTINUE URGE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TAKE SIMILAR ACTION

"ROBERT E. SPEER, PRESIDENT"

RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL URIU

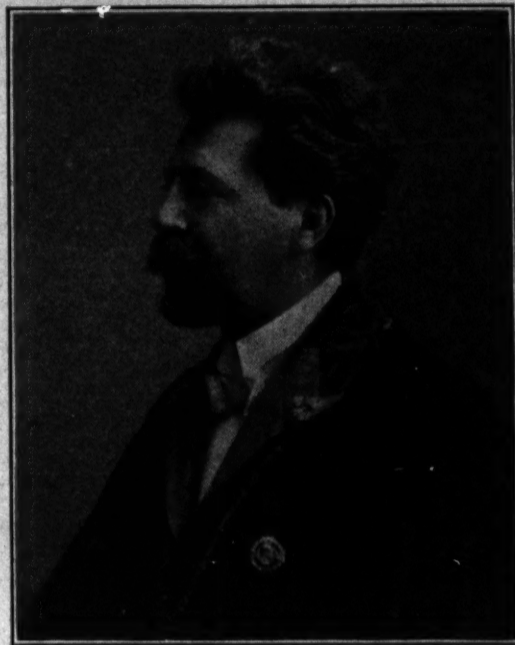
Admiral Baron S. Uriu of the Japanese Navy has been the guest of the United States on the occasion of his visit to attend the fortieth anniversary of his graduation from the Naval College at Annapolis. During his visit to New York the Federal Council's Commission on the Orient, jointly with the recently formed National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, gave the Admiral an informal luncheon reception (June 17). The addresses by the Chairman, Rev. William I. Haven, Hon. George W. Wickersham and Rev.

Arthur J. Brown were more than mere formal expressions of welcome and good-will. The Admiral, an eminent Christian of many years' standing, was felt to be *en rapport* with the group of American Christians who gathered for the occasion.

The response of the Admiral, friendly and frank, urging Americans to fix their attention on the main spirit and purpose of Japan's national policies in China

and Korea rather than on unfortunate incidents in their execution, led to arrangements for a second meeting (June 20) when careful and explicit statements of problems and attitudes from the American

viewpoint were made and the Admiral's replies to the same secured. These two informal conferences were felt by all who shared in them to have been most illuminating and mutually helpful.



PROF. KARL BETH
Austrian Churchman Visits America

VIENNA PROFESSOR WELCOMED HERE

The recent visit of Professor Karl Beth of the University of Vienna is a sign of returning friendly contacts between Austria and America. He came to this country in the interest of the suffering "intellectuals" of Austria,—teachers, pastors, physicians, lawyers, and other professional workers,—who, with stationary incomes and a currency worth only a pitiable fraction of its former value, find themselves in a plight more serious than we in this country can realize. Through an organization into a co-operative society for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs and clothing they hope to relieve the situation, provided needed loans can be secured in America.

Professor Beth returned to Austria in June, but expects to come again in 1922, at which time he is to lecture in some of our universities and theological seminaries. He is the author of many works in theology, comparative religion and the history of religion.

Between the Nations

FRIENDLY VISITORS AGAIN

THE appointment of "friendly visitors" to the Churches of Europe last summer, by the Council's Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, was so significant a step in the promotion of closer relations between the Churches of the two lands, that a similar program is being followed this summer. Prominent American Churchmen, who are going abroad, are commissioned by the Council in order that they may represent not simply one group, but the combined Protestant forces of the country.

For Europe and the Near East the following have been named: Dr. John R. Mott, Rev. Arthur H. Allen, Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, Bishop James Atkins, Bishop W. F. McMurry, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., James H. Causey, H. H. Johnson, Rev. George A. McAlister, Bishop G. Heinmiller, Rev. E. M. Wylie, Rev. C. W. Gilkey, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Rev. George Elliott, Rev. E. S. Tipple, Bishop E. G. Richardson, Rev. D. D. Forsyth, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, Rev. David G. Downey, Rev. James I. Good, Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie, Rev. Chester B. Emerson, C. V. Hibbard, Dr. Sherman L. Devine, Rev. E. Guy Talbott, Rev. John R. Voris, Charles V. Vickrey, Dr. E. D. Kohlstedt, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Rev. Lyman E. Davis, Miss Leslie Blanchard, Dr. James R. Joy, Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Rev. H. A. Atkinson.

The following have been designated as friendly visitors to the Orient: Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, Rev. John Kelman, Rev. J. L. Barton, Rev. Joseph C. Robbins and James M. Speers.

These visitors, of course, go without cost to the Federal Council, their expenses being defrayed either personally or by their denominational bodies.

At the request of the Commission, the Committee in Paris, consisting of Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Rev. Frederick W. Beekman and Pastor André Monod, will facilitate the visits of any Americans in France and Belgium to the Protestant institutions in those countries. Arrangements should be made by addressing Rev. André Monod, 8 Rue de la Victoire, Paris.

The Commission has voted to call a conference in the fall of representatives of denomi-

national and interdenominational bodies having work in Europe to consider the whole question of the European churches and their needs.

PREPARATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of Arrangements of the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work met at Peterborough, England, in April, the American Section being represented by Dr. Boynton and Dr. Lynch.

The American Section has effected the organization of a preliminary Committee, which is proceeding to organize the American Section through securing appointments from the various denominational bodies. This Committee is acting under the chairmanship of Rev. Arthur J. Brown, with Rev. Henry A. Atkinson as Secretary. The interest in the proposed Conference is deepening and it is hoped that in the fall its date may be definitely announced.

The Denominational Assemblies

The denominational Assemblies held thus far, this year, have given unusually sympathetic consideration to the whole matter of cooperative and interdenominational relations. This interest was especially demonstrated by the readiness of the denominational bodies to assume in greatly increased measure the financial expenses of co-operative work.

The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, the United Brethren in Christ, and the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, were attended by Doctor Robert E. Speer, as the Council's official representative.

Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Secretary of the Commission on Evangelism, represented the Council at the Presbyterian General Assembly and took part in pre-evangelistic conferences also at the United Presbyterian General Assembly and the United Brethren in Christ.

Rev. Charles S. Macfarland visited the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, the United Brethren in Christ, and the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cavert attended the Triennial Convention of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Interdenominational Agencies Consider Common Problems

AS a result of a Conference of Interdenominational Agencies held on April 28, and reported in the last issue of *THE BULLETIN*, the Consultative Committee, made up of three representatives of each of the participating agencies, met on June 13 to consider questions of common interest referred to it. Important suggestions were made for the consideration of the interboard agencies, including a recommendation that if possible the home and foreign interdenominational missionary agencies, both men's and women's, should hold their annual meetings consecutively, with arrangement for certain common meetings if possible to consider problems of largest common concern. The Consultative Committee also recommended that each of the interboard agencies consider at its next meeting the question of racial relations in the United States so far as it bears upon its own work, and the part which it should have in a more adequate program of recruiting for Christian life service.

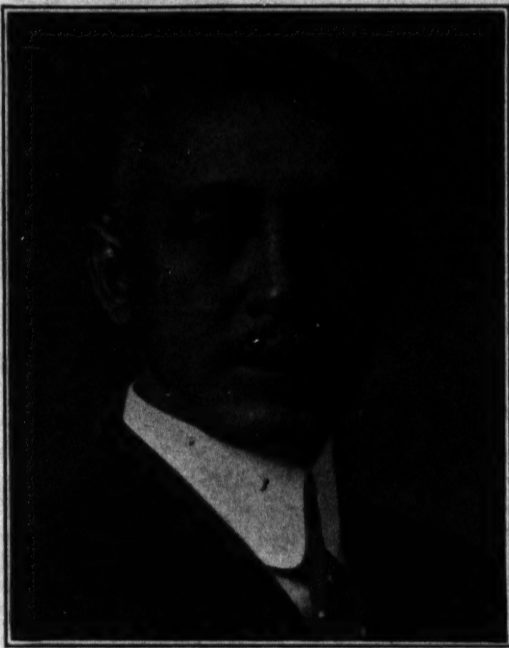
The organizations included in the Consultative Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Speer, are the Federal Council, the Home Missions Council, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions, the Sunday School Council, the Council of Church Boards of Education and the Reorganization Committee of the Interchurch World Movement. Its purpose, as defined by the larger Conference of Interdenominational Agencies on April 28th, are to "clarify and unify the thinking of the interboard agencies on subjects of common concern."

The character of the Committee was defined as follows:

"This Conference, called to advise the Consultative Committee with regard to the larger aspects of relations between the interboard agencies, advise that the Consultative Committee should continue its services throughout the year arranging for stated meetings for the study of such ques-

tions as are considered here today and reporting to the several organizations concerned at their next annual meetings.

"We conceive the functions of the Consultative Committee to include specific recommendations regarding the activities of the interboard agencies, particularly as these activities overlap, and believe that the Committee will be justified in taking the initiative in securing co-operative action where the way seems clear, but always by reference of its proposals to the authoritative bodies."



PROF. JOHN R. HAWKINS
Vice-Chairman of Executive Committee

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT EXPANDING ITS WORK

The Research Department of the Commission on the Church and Social Service is now functioning along two major lines.

First: It is representing several of the leading denominations in gathering materials for the preparation of educational literature in the field of Social Service. An Educational Committee, in which denominational Social Service Departments are represented, is carrying out this program of literature preparation. Among the more important matters which this Committee has under way are a manual of Social Service for the local church; a study course in "The Ethics of Industry"; a discussion course on "The Practice of Citizenship"; and an exposition of "The Social Ideals" of the Churches.

Secondly: The Department is furnishing to the Religious Press and to individuals who subscribe for it, a semi-monthly Information Service on social and industrial conditions and movements, presented from the Christian point of view. It will undertake to give an interpretation of important events in the social field and particularly to inform church people who are seeking light on the progress of social Christianity. The Service is being promoted on a subscription basis—two dollars and a half a year. This subscription brings also a monthly Book Review Service.

Increasing Co-operation in Christian Education

ONE of the most hopeful signs upon the horizon of the Church's life is its enlarging appreciation of the urgency of Christian education. In many ways is that interest manifesting itself, but in none more significantly than in the efforts to secure greater co-operation among the many educational agencies. The proposed merger of the Sunday School Council and the International Sunday School Association is already well known. A further step looking not toward union but toward a more efficient co-ordination of all the diverse educational forces,—the Sunday school organizations, the agencies of missionary education, the young people's societies, the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, and the Churches' work in colleges and universities, has been taken under the leadership of the Federal Council.

As a result of a Conference of the various Protestant agencies engaged in Christian education, held at Garden City, Long Island, May 12 to 14, a permanent continuation committee has been created. The purpose of the new committee is to bring about more effective co-operation among the agencies and to suggest ways and means by which a larger educational program can be carried out. This Continuation Committee met on May 30 at the office of the Federal Council, and effected an organization under Professor William Adams Brown as Chairman.

The agencies participating in the Continuation Committee are: the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, the International Sunday School Association, the World's Sunday School Association, the American Sunday-School Union, the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, the Council of Church Boards of Education, the Missionary Education Movement, the Religious Education Association, the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Board of Missionary Preparation, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Conference of Church Workers in Universities, the Association of Biblical Instructors in American Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Conference of Theological Seminaries, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

At the meeting of the Continuation Committee on May 30, the findings of the Garden City Conference were approved in final form and made public. They are as follows:

1. As representatives of the agencies of Christian education, assembled at Garden City, Long Island, May 12 to 14, we desire to record our deep appreciation of the great value of this Conference. It has brought together for the first time official representatives of practically all the varied educational agencies connected with the Protestant churches, and has afforded them an opportunity to consider their educational task as a whole and the possibility of a larger co-operation in fulfilling their responsibility. It has given us an even deeper sense of the fundamental importance of Christian education, and of the urgency of the demand for a more adequate and unified educational program.
2. We note with great satisfaction the large progress already made toward the effective coordination of programs and organizations in this field through such agencies as the International Sunday School Lesson Committee and the Council of Church Boards of Education. We follow with interest and sympathy the negotiations now in progress between the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association and trust that the outcome may be a more effective coordination of the forces now operating in these important fields. We desire to support and strengthen all movements toward cooperation now under way.
3. At the same time we register the conviction that some more inclusive coordination is essential to the complete fulfillment of our whole educational task. We feel an imperative need for some continuous provision for conference on the part of all the agencies carrying on the many-sided work of Christian education. Such problems as those which we have considered in this Conference are not the concern of one agency alone, or even of a group of agencies covering less than the whole field; they can be solved adequately only as the various agencies make their plans in full knowledge and understanding of what is being planned by others. To awaken the public conscience

to the need for Christian education; to secure a system of Christian education that shall include the whole community; to reach the groups outside the churches and now untouched by any of our agencies; to relate the work of the Sunday school, of the agencies for missionary education, of the young people's societies, of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations, of the Boy Scouts and other organizations in the local community more closely to one another; to adjust the Church's educational work to that of the public school; to study religious education scientifically and to make the best use of modern research in general education; to organize more effectively the religious influences in the institutions of higher learning that are not supported by the churches; to correlate the Church's agencies for religious education in the parish with her agencies for religious education in her schools and colleges—these and other problems all demand the united consideration of all the agents of Christian education if the most effective program is to be achieved.

4. We recommend, therefore, that a Continuation Committee of this Conference be created, made up of one representative of each of the national interdenominational or non-denominational agencies carrying on educational work, whose duty it shall be through regular meetings:
 - a. To study further the present situation in the whole field of Christian education and the ways in which the most effective cooperation of the existing agencies can be secured.
 - b. To arrange, some time within a year, for a further Conference similar to the present one, to be made up of representatives of all the agencies of Christian education.
 - c. To suggest ways in which certain phases of the task of Christian education which are not yet cared for by any agency could be successfully developed.
5. We recommend further that the Continuation Committee be provisionally made up of the representatives of the various agencies which have served upon the Committee on Findings, subject to such changes as the officers of any of those organizations may care to make; that this provisional Continuation Committee be requested to effect an organization and provide for the services of a secretary as soon as possible; and

that each of the participating agencies be invited at its next annual meeting to designate its official representative upon the Continuation Committee.

6. We believe that through these steps we may come to such a larger sense of the greatness and oneness of our educational task that a permanent Council on Christian Education, in which all the agencies of Christian education shall be included, may be formed and may make possible a more adequate program of Christian education in the nation and in every local community.

CONFERENCE OF FORWARD MOVEMENTS

The Committee on Findings of the Conference of Denominational Forward Movements held last spring, met on June 28, and formulated a statement expressing their conviction of the great value of the Conference already held, and requesting the Federal Council to call another conference for the early fall to consider the common problems which the forward movements are now facing as they plan their work to meet the more normal conditions of the future. The members of the Committee are: Rev. W. B. Beauchamp, of the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. Joseph H. Apple, of the Forward Movement of the Reformed Church in the United States; Rev. R. B. Mitchell, of the Nation-Wide Campaign of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rev. Hugh A. Heath, of the New World Movement of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The need for continued conference and systematic provision for learning from one another's experience is particularly felt by the promotional movements now when the question of permanently sustaining the giving of the people at the top level has to be faced. Another problem which will probably be considered by the coming conference will be the relation of the promotional movements to the administrative agencies of the denominations.

The Marine Memorial Church at Quantico, Virginia, projected by Dr. E. O. Watson while he was still Secretary of the War Work Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now serves as a community church for ministry to the whole garrison and the surrounding community. A mere statement of the week's program and services would indicate how important is the field being occupied by this Church.

What the Japanese Are Thinking About America

By SIDNEY L. GULICK

YAP and disarmament are two of the absorbing subjects which the Japanese press has been vigorously discussing for the last six months. Some of the articles are so sane and well balanced as to make it clear that Japan as a whole is not as unitedly devoted to militaristic plans as Americans commonly believe.

Until the Yap question was raised at the Communications Conference last autumn, Japan supposed the decisions of the Paris Conference, the League of Nations and the Supreme Council had completely settled the matter. So it is easy to understand her astonishment and dismay to find question raised as to the validity of her title, not only to Yap, but to all the Islands formerly owned by Germany north of the equator. That some hot words should have been uttered is not strange. The more significant, therefore, is such a sensible discussion of the Yap question as has been made by Professor Yoshino of the Imperial University, who argues that it would be of practical advantage to Japan to yield at once to America's claim that Yap be internationalized. Of similar tenor is the calm discussion by Mr. M. Ito, who says, "America is wrong, but Yap is not worth fighting about. Such questions as menace the safety of the country should be fought to the last, but the control of Yap is not one of them." The influential Osaka Asahi urges the Government to reach an early settlement so that the question may not be made an excuse for trouble.

Disarmament has been a topic for the most lively discussion. The Japanese budget for the fiscal year devotes a half of its entire amount to military and naval expenses. The Liberals made valiant effort to secure a resolution calling for Japanese initiative in proposing to America and Great Britain a conference on the reduction of armaments. Although this was lost and the leader, Mr. Ozaki, read out of his political party, he has for months been carrying on a vigorous disarmament campaign—so successful that admission fees to the mass meetings are charged and the expenses met in that way. By the latest report, out of over 16,000 votes received on postcards, ninety-three per cent call for disarmament.

The writer has collected a dozen typed pages of quotations from the Japanese press on the disarmament question. Some urge reduction of the army because Russia is no more, and increase of the navy because of the American

menace. Some urge reduction of both army and navy without waiting for an international disarmament conference. Americans commonly say this discussion in Japan means nothing because the people have no power—the "Elder Statesmen," militarists, directing the national policies. In spite of the disarmament discussion, see, Americans say, how "feverishly" Japan continues to build her navy and carry on her ambitious schemes in Siberia.

Retort is not difficult. In spite of America's popular demand for an immediate international conference on disarmament and a naval holiday, is not she too "feverishly" building her navy? What must responsible Japanese statesmen think when they read in the American press the decision of the American General Naval Board to push forward the huge building program, and the press statement that "the United States has nothing to fear from the Atlantic side while she has certain definite interests in the Pacific. . . . Probably the newest and most powerful battleships in the present fleets will be permanently assigned to the Pacific, and a majority of the superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers now under construction will be sent there as rapidly as completed."

Is it any wonder if Japan "feverishly" proceeds to carry out her "8-8" program? Is it not clear that the naval programs of each country are due to those of the other? Equally necessary and equally foolish. Premier Hara, in an interview given to the public, said: "While other Powers continue to expand their navies Japan cannot afford to weaken hers. If the others agree to stop, no country would enter on such an agreement more gladly than Japan."

Viscount Ishii stated in Geneva last winter that "Japan will not cease to construct fighting ships so long as America persists in her policy of naval expansion." The Yorodzu declared that "it is in the power of America to rescue the world or lead it to ruin." The Kokumin remarks that "when the Powers are competing in selfishness it is almost impossible to make an effective disarmament agreement."

The Osaka Asahi speaks of militarists as "wise fools" and calls upon "all thinking men who believe that war is foolish" to stem the current and "to make the utmost efforts to give a new turn to Japanese-American relations."

Should not Americans aid in this call to reason?

Federal Council Field Day At Mountain Lakes

"Fair skies and fair faces took possession of Mountain Lakes last Saturday upon the occasion of the Field Day of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"The staff of the New York Offices, composed of the men and women who carry on the administrative work of an organization caring for the interests of thirty religious denominations and 140,000 churches, arrived at Mountain Lakes on the 10:15 train, which stopped on their account.

"They were met by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and transported in automobiles, placed at their disposal by our residents, to the home of their General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland.

Missions Council speeded the bases equal to any of the boys. To be sure, Secretary Turner, of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, preferred two gloves instead of one, and there was an occasional tendency on the part of the old boys to evade responsibility when a swift ball came their way, but this was probably due to the custom of deferring to one another. If there had been one or two more old timers on the Federal Council Team the young chaps would not have made so good a score.

"It was a hearty, wholesome day. The affair was managed by Miss Caroline W. Chase, Assistant Secretary of the Council."

Reprinted from *Mountain Lakes News*, June 10, 1921.



AT MOUNTAIN LAKES ON JUNE 9.
(The group includes several guests, in addition to the Council's Staff)

"The forenoon was spent in canoeing, boating, automobiling around the lakes, and dancing at the Club House. An ample lunch was served by Mrs. Macfarland, assisted by the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts.

"The most spectacular event of the day was the baseball game between the Mountain Lakes Boys' Team and a team made up mainly of the secretaries of the Federal Council and associated bodies. Several of the 'old boys' showed that they had not lost the old time baseball skill of their high school and college days, notably, Dr. Roy B. Guild, who needed a larger field for batting, Dr. Brunner, who brought into play the curves of by-gone days, and Dr. Macfarland, who still remembered which hand his mit was on when a high fly came his way. Secretary Roundy of the Home

BON VOYAGE TO DR. SPEER

Dr. Robert E. Speer, the President of the Federal Council, is to sail about the middle of August, for an absence of several months in the Orient, particularly India and Persia, in the interest of the work of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The earnest prayers of hosts of members of every Church will attend Dr. Speer upon his way. The invaluable counsel and wise guidance which he has given to the cause of Christian cooperation and unity, his sacrifice of time and energy for its sake, and the inspiration of his own Christ-like character have endeared him to the hearts of Christian men and women everywhere and made them feel that he belongs to the whole Church of Christ.

What the Administrative Committee Is Doing

In addition to activities reported elsewhere in *THE BULLETIN*, the following actions of the Administrative Committee should be noted.

MAY MEETING

Resolutions on the death of Bishop George W. Clinton, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Bishop U. F. Swengel, of the United Evangelical Church and Bishop G. M. Mathews, of the United Brethren in Christ, valued members of the Council for many years, were adopted.

Dr. Willett reported that the Chicago Office had opened formally as of May 1st.

M. Henri Guex, director of the McAll Mission in Paris, and Signor Costabel, of the Waldensian Churches of Italy, were heard by the Committee concerning their work.

In view of representations made to the Council by the Union Patriotique d'Haiti concerning unfortunate conditions under the American military occupation a committee was appointed to consider whether any action by the Churches should be taken.

Committees were appointed to cooperate with the secretary of the Washington office in the preparation of the Year Book of the Churches, with Dr. W. I. Haven as Chairman; to arrange for a conference with representatives of the motion picture industry concerning the production of films depicting the work of the Church, under Dr. J. A. Marquis as Chairman; and to consider a program of united religious publicity, with Dr. H. B. Grose as Chairman.

JUNE MEETING

Dr. Gulick reported the organization of the "National Committee on American Japanese Relations," initiated by the Commission on Relations with the Orient and it was approved by the Administrative Committee.

The equipment and services of the staff of the Council were offered to the American section of the Committee of Arrangements of the Universal Conference of the Church of Christ on Life and Work.

The Committee appointed to confer with representatives of the United Lutheran Church made a report concerning a conference held and was authorized to proceed further, looking toward at least a consultative membership of that body in the Council.

The Committee appointed to consider the situation in Haiti reported a conference with

the Secretary of the Navy, who had expressed his readiness to facilitate a deputation of Christian leaders to the island. It was voted to invite the Home Missions Council and the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America to join with the Federal Council in a deputation.

The Committee on the Union Churches in the Canal Zone reported appropriations from the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches totaling \$35,000.

The reorganization of the Commission on International Justice and Good-will, so as to include the Commission on Relations with the Orient, was announced.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

A Glimpse at Volumes Received by the Federal Council

A. ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHURCH.

What Must the Church Do to be Saved? By Ernest Fremont Tittle. Abingdon Press. Cincinnati, 1921. 166 pp. \$1.25.

The six stimulating chapters constituted the Mendenhall Lectures at De Pau University for 1920. The author is not considering what the Church must do to live—he knows it is not going to die—but to be saved to the largest usefulness in the world. The significance of Christianity in society today is interpreted in a way that gives fresh insights into the meaning of the historic doctrines of the Church.

The Problem of Christian Unity. By Various Writers. New York: Macmillan Co., 1921. 127 pp.

A series of lectures on the problem of organic reunion, delivered under the auspices of the Christian Unity Foundation, in 1920. The successive addresses are by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, President A. C. McGiffert, Bishop William F. McDowell, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, and Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot.

The Gist of Swedenborg. Compiled by Julian K. Smyth and William F. Wunsch. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1920. 110 pp.

Selections from the writing of Swedenborg, aiming to present the heart of his teaching.

The Sunday School Between Sundays. By E. C. Knapp. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1920. 143 pp.

Gives many practical suggestions of week-day activities for the Sunday School, but hardly passes beyond the view that they are simply for the sake of stimulating attendance on Sunday.

Handbook of Church Advertising. By Francis H. Chase. New York: Abingdon Press, 1921. \$1.25.

The problem of bringing the work of the Church to the attention of all the people of the community, which is its rightful constituency, is the theme of this treatise—by all odds the most useful handbook of practical suggestions for the pastor or publicity committee that we have seen.

The Credentials of Christianity. By Martin J. Scott, S. J. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons, 1920. 257 pp.

A clear exposition of the Roman Catholic interpretation of the Christian life, in an effort "to meet an indifferent and antagonistic world with a statement of Christianity's case."

Modernism and the Christian Faith. By John A. Faulkner. New York: Methodist Book Concern. \$2.75.

Theological studies by the professor of Church history in Drew Theological Seminary. Special attention is given to those matters which are supposed to be most at variance with modern thought, with a view to showing their elements of permanent validity.

Followers of the Marked Trail. By Nannie Lee Fraser. New York: Abingdon Press, 1921. \$1.25.

One of the volumes in the Abingdon series of Religious Education Texts. Building on the appeal which the heroic spirit makes to the young the volume presents in a simple and fascinating way the story of Bible characters, culminating in the narrative of Jesus.

The Malden Survey. By Walter S. Athearn. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1920. 213 pp.

A survey of the church and religious plants of a typical American city, illustrating both the strong and the weak points in the existing situation so far as the Church's proper physical equipment is concerned.

B. ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

The Sex Factor in Human Life. By Thomas W. Galloway. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1921. 142 pp.

A most serviceable and urgently needed handbook for the study of the bearing of right sex relations on human happiness and well-being. Designed particularly for college men, but useful for a far wider field. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to suggest to a pastor a treatise that would afford better guidance in dealing with the sexual problems of older boys and young men.

Citizenship and Moral Reform. By John W. Langdale. New York: Abingdon Press, 1921. \$1.25.

Some of the most pressing social problems of the day—prohibition, divorce, poverty, industrial relations, criminology—are treated vigorously and helpfully from the standpoint of the Christian interpretation of life. While in no sense an exhaustive study, it is a fine illustration of the interest of the Church in building a better social order.

American Red Cross Work Among the French People. By Fisher Ames, Jr. New York: Macmillan, 1921. 178 pp.

An interesting narrative of some fine work of the Red Cross during the war.

C. ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

Special attention is called to Dr. Frank Crane's review of Will Irwin's remarkable volume "The Next War" (Dutton), mailed with this copy of the Bulletin.

Russia in the Shadows. By H. G. Wells. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1920. 179 pp.

The impressions resulting from Mr. Wells' visit to Russia in the fall of 1920. He summarizes the situation by saying: "The Bolshevik Government is inexperienced and incapable to an extreme degree; it has had phases of violence and cruelty; but it is on the whole honest" and "is the only possible Government in Russia at the present time." He therefore urges the Western Powers to assist it, the only alternative being "the final collapse of all that remains of modern civilization throughout what was formerly the Russian Empire."

The United States and Canada. By George M. Wrong. New York: Abingdon Press, 1921. \$1.25.

"A political study,"—as the sub-title says, of the development of these next-door neighbors, issuing in an appeal for their thorough cooperation in world service.

Balkanized Europe. By Paul Scott Mowrer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 349 pp.

An authoritative analysis, in somewhat journalistic form, of the political situation and the stupendous problems of reconstruction in this disturbed and disturbing part of the world.

History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. III. By S. M. Dubnow. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1920. 411 pp. Translated from the Russian by I. Friedlander.

Concludes a monumental work on the life of the Jews in Eastern Europe. Special attention is given in this volume to the Jewish pogroms.

The Press and Politics in Japan. By Kisaburo Kawabe. \$2.00.

The book shows the influence of the press upon the political life of Japan and indicates the process by which a state has made remarkable progress mainly through the development of communication. It furnishes the student of ancient and modern Japan with an abundance of information regarding the rapid transformation which has taken place since 1868.

The Diplomatic Background of the War. By Seymour. Yale University Press.

The background of the war, from 1870 to 1914, is presented clearly and simply, showing that Germany under William II. simply followed the Bismarckian policy and that the one thing settled by the war was that no nation has a right to a supreme world empire.

A Reference History of the War. By Irwin S. Guernsey. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 392 pp.

Covers in a single volume the whole course of the war—its causes, military, naval and aerial operations, the alleged atrocities, the settlement, the relief measures and the economic phases.

The Ideals of the East. By K. Okakura. Dutton & Co.

Asia is regarded as one and this volume seeks to set forth this unity of Japan, China and India as revealed especially in art and religion. Much of the book consists of an historic review of the origin and development of art in Japan.

Japan's Foreign Policies. By A. M. Pooley. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Japan's policy, the author holds, is to control China, and through China to predominate Asia; if not by frontal attack on China, through the rear passage of India. He believes that war between America and Japan is "a proximate possibility."

The New World Order. By Frederick Charles Hicks. Doubleday Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. \$3.00.

An authoritative and scholarly statement of present international organization. Divested of all forms of "special pleading," it offers the reader a scientific analysis of the League of Nations in its relationship to international organization, international law and treaties, and other forms of international co-operation. It is planned especially for college and university classes in political science and international law, but will be of interest to the general reading public.

Europe 1789-1920. By Edward Raymond Turner, Ph.D. Doubleday Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. \$3.50.

An interpretative history of Europe from the French Revolution to the present time. Sarajevo marked the end of numerous historical opinions and it was important that a new treatment of European history be prepared in the light of events since 1914. This Dr. Turner has done, and while his book is directed mainly to college and university courses, his fluent, interesting style will make the book acceptable to all.

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